Space Weather Forecast

Issued on Wednesday, 27 December 2023 at 12:42 Local

This forecast provides a four day assessment of space weather events. The probabilities stated below are for reaching or exceeding the given levels. For more information about space weather impacts please see the Met Office Space Weather Scales https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/learn-about/space-weather/uk-scales

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Space Weather Forecast Headline: Risk of G1 Minor or perhaps G2 Moderate geomagnetic storm on days 1 and 2 (27th and 28th). Slight Chance of further R1 Minor Radio Blackouts.

Analysis of Space Weather Activity over past 24 hours

Solar Activity: Solar activity has been low over the past 24 hours, with only minor Common-class flares observed.
There are currently six sunspot regions on the visible disc. All are magnetically simple and stable. No new Earth-directed Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs) were seen in imagery, although numerous potential sources remain in the form of many 'filaments' (arcs of plasma) on the disc.
Solar Wind / Geomagnetic Activity: Solar winds were mostly slightly elevated throughout the period. The magnetic field and the all-important southward component were both weak throughout. The net result of the above solar wind measures was for provisionally Quiet geomagnetic activity throughout the period.
Energetic Particles / Solar Radiation: No solar radiation storms were observed, though proton flux levels were slightly above normal background.

Four-Day Space Weather Forecast Summary

Solar Activity: Low to Moderate activity is forecast, with a slight chance of isolated Moderate-class X-ray flares.
Solar Wind / Geomagnetic Activity: There has been a glut of CMEs over the Christmas period, with the distilled result being of two possible glancing blows and one more assured hit. These events are likely to interact and as such there is lower than average confidence in the geomagnetic forecast, even though no coronal hole fast winds feature in the forecast. Geomagnetic activity will start the period Quiet (Kp1-2). However, a pair of CME glancing blows are then expected later on 27 or during 28 December, with a third more direct hit also possible on 28 December. The possibility that this final CME arrives concurrently with the second glancing blow should give rise to a peak risk of Minor Geomagnetic Storm G1, and perhaps even Moderate G2 in the UTC day of 28 December, with a residual tail of effects perhaps continuing into 29 December. Geomagnetic activity should return to mostly Quiet conditions by Day 4 (30 December).
Energetic Particles / Solar Radiation: No solar radiation storms are expected, but there is a daily slight chance of occurrence given any further notable flares.

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Geomagnetic Storms:

Geo-Magnetic Storm Probability (Exceedance)	Level	Past 24 Hours (Yes/No)	Day 1 (00-24 UTC) (%)	Day 2 (00-24 UTC) (%)	Day 3 (00-24 UTC) (%)	Day 4 (00-24 UTC) (%)
Minor or Moderate	G1 to G2	No	40	60	20	1
Strong	G3	No	1	5	1	1
Severe	G4	No	1	1	1	1
Extreme	G5	No	1	1	1	1

Radio Blackouts - X Ray Flares:

X Ray Flares Probability	Level	Past 24 Hours (Yes/No)	Day 1 (00-24 UTC) (%)	Day 2 (00-24 UTC) (%)	Day 3 (00-24 UTC) (%)	Day 4 (00-24 UTC) (%)
Active	R1-R2 M Class	No	20	20	20	20
Very Active	R3 to R5 X	No	1	1	1	1

Solar Radiation Storms - (High Energy Protons):

Radiation Storms Probability (Exceedance)	Level (cm^{-2} sr^{-1} s^{-1})	Past 24 Hours (Yes/No)	Day 1 (00-24 UTC) (%)	Day 2 (00-24 UTC) (%)	Day 3 (00-24 UTC) (%)	Day 4 (00-24 UTC) (%)
Active	≥ S1	No	5	5	5	5
Very Active	≥ S3 *	No	1	1	1	1

* S3 ≥ 10 MeV ≥ 1000 pfu and / or ≥ 50 MeV ≥ 10 pfu. (pfu = $cm^{-2}sr^{-1}s^{-1}$)

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